

Today

Mr. Harding Says—  
10,000 Ants in Battle.  
Scarlet, Brass, and Music.  
What Divorce Law?

By ARTHUR BRISBANE  
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Nothing to do with the League of Nations. No entanglements for the United States.

A separate peace with Germany in a hurry, if Congress votes it.

We shall be glad to cut down armament expense if other nations will lead the way, but *apres vous, Alphonse*.

Stop Government waste of money, cut down taxes, encourage organizers to hire labor.

Cut down railroad rates and cost of operating railroads.

Such are important points in Mr. Harding's first message to Congress. You notice that President Harding knows what he wants. Above all, he is DEFINITE. An intelligent observer says truly: "President Harding doesn't WONDER what he ought to do. He has a definite idea, goes ahead and does it."

Ditzmars, boss of New York's Zoological Park, wishing to study the ants' fighting methods, brought together two colonies of ants, ten thousand in all. They fought savagely for two hours. The queen of one colony was killed. Then her subjects ran.

Don't despise those ants, for recently one Kaiser, one Emperor, one Czar, with the assistance of one Sultan, one President of a Republic, and two Kings did exactly the same thing with human beings. They also fought savagely, although they didn't exactly know why.

The palm for intelligence would be with the ants. For "the victors carried the severed bodies of their enemies back to the galleries to be stored as winter food." Some ants captured alive were made slaves—all of which takes you back to the old human method of fighting, when some were eaten, some were made slaves, and there was a "sound economic reason for war."

A special uniform is designed by Col. Arthur Little for the Fifteenth Regiment, all negroes.

Jacket, light-fitting of French horizon blue, knickerbockers red, black gaiters and stockings. The gorgeous effect imitates the uniform of French Zouaves. Colonel Little thinks the uniform will help recruiting. It will, but the idea isn't new. Ancient kings wanting men to fight for them knew enough to give them fine uniforms with brass and scarlet, and a band playing. Man could be forced to dig ditches by the whip and a fear of starvation. To make them fight and risk their lives for "glory," more was necessary. Hence the bands and gold braid.

Ladies of League of Women Voters, gathered at Cleveland, want a uniform national divorce law. That ought to come, when we are civilized. What shall the law be?

Would you give a man a divorce if his wife becomes insane? Suppose worrying about his foolishness made her insane?

In England to get a divorce you must prove cruelty AND unfaithfulness. Isn't one enough?

Would you give a divorce for abandonment? That makes divorce by collusion easy. For details get reports from Reno.

Would you give a divorce for "incompatibility of temperament?" That is the real trouble with most marriages that end unhappily. How "incompatible" must the couple be? If you gave a divorce for cruelty, what would you call cruelty? There is more cruelty in cynical, brutal indifference and contempt than in a rawhide whip. But you can't prove indifference.

Farmers in New York State want daily market reports. And Governor Miller wisely, planning to supply them with daily information from big selling centers.

It is a good idea, one that should be adopted by the National Government. It is understood that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General have already thoroughly discussed, in detail, a national wireless service for farmers and for country newspapers.

Inasmuch as the air, free of charge, will carry messages to every foot of United States soil, the Government should see that the messages go out and that the "air highway" is used.

The Chicago police will talk to headquarters, fire department, etc., over wireless telephones. That is progress, also a genuine miracle. The police will talk into the air, the air will carry his voice, and his captain will recognize it. The President's voice the other day traveled for more than five thousand miles on the air. Some that witnessed the early miracles wouldn't believe that.

## WEATHER

Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy probably followed by showers Thursday night. Not much change in temperature. Gentle to moderate southwest to south winds. Temperature at 8 a. m. 53 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1921.

MAIN 1920 CALLS THE TIMES

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE

# The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

## SEN. KNOX INTRODUCES PEACE RESOLUTION

## Gigantic British Strike Ordered For Friday Night

### 'BIG 3' CALLS OUT 4 MILLION

Railway Men and Transport Workers Will Join Miners In Walkout.

By EARLE C. REEVES  
International News Service.

LONDON, April 13.—The triple alliance has ordered its members to go on strike at 10 o'clock Friday night.

J. H. Thomas, executive head of the national railwaymen, made this announcement shortly before noon today. Strike orders have gone out to the railwaymen and transport workers to walkout at the appointed time in support of the miners, who have rejected the settlement basis offered by the Government and the mine owners yesterday.

5,000,000 MEN AFFECTED.  
Together with the miners, the railwaymen and transport workers constitute the triple alliance, directly controlling approximately 4,000,000 workers. Besides, about 1,000,000 other workers, engaged in industries absolutely dependent upon the alliance, will be made jobless by the strike, so that by the end of the week the United Kingdom will see 5,000,000 workers idle. Shortly after the triple alliance order was made known, the organization of engineers, clerks, and electricians formally notified the alliance that they are ready to join the strike the moment they are asked to do so. A strike of these workers would add 245,000 to the total of idle employees as follows: Engineers and firemen, 75,000; clerks, 90,000; electricians, 100,000.

OTHER UNIONS WOULD JOIN.  
The strike, which now can be averted only by an eleven-hour backdown by one side or the other, would be the most gigantic and most complete in the history of Europe, with the possible exception of the German general strike in 1918, which led to the collapse of Kaiserism and the creation of a republic.

Thomas followed his strike announcement with the statement that "applications are being received by other unions to join the strike." These applications, he said, are being considered.

The press welcomed the fact that another three days' "breathing spell" is left in which negotiations may possibly be resumed.

Railway managers do not believe there will be a strike.

### GRIFFS LINE UP WITH RED SOX

Cheering Throng to See President Toss Out First Ball. Pershing in Parade.

By LOUIS A. DOUGHER.

With President Harding tossing out the first ball, Gen. John J. Pershing raising the Stars and Stripes to the top of the flag staff in center field, and President Byron Bancroft Johnson, of the American League, among the Nation's prominent personages in the stands, George McBride's Griffins and Hughey Duffy's Boston Red Sox usher in the American League season of 1921 at Georgia avenue today.

FLAG POLE PARADE.  
President Harding, accompanied by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Frank R. "Ruzsle" Lamb, president of the White House Correspondents' Association, will arrive at the ball park at 3:15 in time to witness the march of General Pershing at the head of the two baseball teams to the centerfield flag pole.

Vice President Calvin Coolidge, accompanied by many leading members of Congress, will arrive at the park a few minutes before the President. All will occupy specially reserved seats near the Washington club's dugout.

Byron Bancroft Johnson, president of the American League, will witness the opening of the season in the Capital, sitting in President Clark C. Griffith's private box.

GATES OPENED AT 1 P. M.  
The gates were thrown open at 1 o'clock to permit a horde of fans to enter, and having gone on at 2 o'clock in the morning, for those too late to obtain reservations. Secretary Eymon estimated the possible attendance at 17,000 or more.

At 1 o'clock a brass band concert began, to continue until game time. The musicians are to head the line of march to center field and back for the official flag-raising.

All Washington promises to be at the opening contest of the year, at least all that part of Washington that lives and dreams of baseball from January to January. The approach of the campaign has been the one topic of conversation here for months.

Today Washingtonians greet George McBride as manager of the Griffins. That welcome will be hearty and profuse.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4.)

### GERMANY WANTS TO PLACE LOAN HERE

Again Proposes to Assume Allies' Debts to U. S., Giving R. Receipts in Return.

PARIS, April 13.—Germany is preparing a new offer on the reparations question, the Berlin correspondent of Le Journal telegraphs. He says Germany will propose to assume the allies' debts to the United States, that country receiving in return a certain participation in the receipts from the railway customs.

Germany will also suggest, the correspondent says, that the United States authorize her to place a loan in the United States which would permit the Germans to acquire American raw materials.

Le Petit Parisien's Berlin correspondent says Germany is considering the creation of government monopolies of sugar, potash and alcohol, and offering the revenues from these monopolies to the allies.

### HOLD UP STATION AGENT, FLEE WITH MAIL POUCH

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, April 13.—Two mail robbers are believed to have obtained a considerable sum of money today when they held up C. R. Dodge, station agent for the Illinois Central railroad here.

The bandits fired one shot at Dodge when he did not throw up his hands quickly enough to suit them, seized a pouch containing registered mail, and escaped in an automobile.

The mail was consigned from Omaha to Independence, and is believed to have contained bank remittances.

In shaping the European Policy the new administration should not overlook the Eastern European pogroms and boycotts.

### They Start Their First Season As Griffmen Today



## Panama Rejects Demands of U. S.

### HARDING MESSAGE SATISFIES FRENCH

Officials Pleased With President's Stand on "Just Reparations" and Peace.

### VIEW HARDING'S STAND AS LEAGUE'S FUNERAL

PARIS, April 13.—Gustave Hervé's newspaper La Victoire today prints excerpts from President Harding's message to Congress under this heading: "The funeral oration for the League of Nations."

PARIS, April 13.—While comment in the leading Paris journals is still sparse, it is already apparent that the keynote of French sentiment regarding President Harding's message to Congress is that it more than fulfills the expectations of the French government and people.

Officials did not conceal their satisfaction over the declaration concerning "just reparations," which is the subject uppermost in all French minds. They also hail Mr. Harding's statement concerning Germany's responsibility for the war and his explanation that a separate peace between America and Germany must not be misconstrued.

Pertinax, who is the only one commenting at length this morning, says the speech sounds the death knell of the League of Nations.

"France has wasted enough time over the league," he adds, "and over mistaken policies toward America. It is time to remedy the situation and to send to Washington men who are capable of clarifying the situation."

### CROWN FORCES REPULSE ATTACK ON CORK PRISON

CORK, April 13.—Government guards using machine guns today repulsed a violent attack by Sinn Féin on the west wing of Cork prison.

### 'I'd Pick Prettier Girl Than Peggy,' Retorts Dancer Named in Suit

PARIS, April 13.—It wasn't very gallant, but it's what Maurice Mouvet, world-famed dancer, said when informed today that he is named a co-respondent in J. Stanley Joyce's suit for divorce from "Peggy" Hopkins, former Washington "beauty."

"When I pick a girl, I'll pick a prettier one than Peggy," Maurice retorted. He is the divorced husband of Florence Walton, his former dancing partner, flatly denies all allegations by Joyce. Said he: "I danced with Peggy in London and Deauville, but I never met her outside the ballroom. In fact, once, in Deauville, I intervened in favor of Joyce when Peggy insisted on dancing with a man whom Joyce disliked. Really, I can't understand why he should name me in his divorce suit."

DIVORCE NEWS STIRS CLUB.  
News of the Joyce's divorce action added a spectacular touch to the opening night of the new exclusive dancing club in the Ruecarten, given by Maurice himself. The dance had issued specially engraved invitations to French, American, and English members of the select dancing set, of which Peggy, too, was one of the conspicuous members while she was in Paris. Indeed, she never missed a night.

On the program were several new dances by Maurice and his new partner, Leonora Hughes, amid spectacular lighting effects. The dance was given in the ballroom of the Hotel Grande Bretagne, which swarmed with smartly dressed women and men in evening clothes.

Among the guests were the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, the Duchess de Grammont, Fanny Ward, Anthony Drexel, Princess Michael Murat, Elsie Janis, Peter Cooper Hewitt, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, and Mrs. Rodney Wainmaker.

The Russian orchestra had just finished a dreamy tango. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. Suddenly the telephone rang. A morning newspaper called up the hotel manager, M. Derodi, a former Chicagoan, to tell him the news. He stepped to the middle of the dancing floor and solemnly announced what he had heard.

A volley of laughter followed. It was the signal for unrestrained, boisterous hilarity. Cheer mingled with the pounding of champagne bottles. Then some one proposed a toast for Peggy. Followed toast after toast.

### NATIONS FACE SPLIT OVER COSTA RICA

Porras Turns Down White Decision as Basis of Settlement in Dispute.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES  
International News Service.

The relations between the United States and the Republic of Panama were brought to the breaking point today, when the Porras government of the little Republic flatly refused to comply with this Government's virtual demand that Panama accept the White award as a basis of settlement.

### SENDS FORMAL NOTE.

The refusal of the Panamanian government to accede to this Government's wishes in the matter was contained in a formal reply to Secretary of State Hughes' recent note, receipt of which was announced at the State Department today.

While there was no official announcement as to the next step to be taken by this Government to enforce its demand, it was indicated that the State Department is not in a conciliatory mood in the matter. The logical next step would be for the United States to send an "ultimatum" setting a definite time limit for the Panamanian government to comply, and in the event of noncompliance to accept the consequences. That those consequences would embrace intervention there is little doubt.

### DISPUTE DATES BACK YEARS.

It was indicated also that the reply of this Government to the Porras government would be swift and to the point.

The dispute between Panama and Costa Rica over the boundary has been in progress for years. Ten years ago it was put up to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for adjudication. The ward of the Chief Justice was accepted by Costa Rica, but Panama has obstinately declined to accept it.

## SENATE ASKED TO 'END WAR'

Bill to Terminate Hostilities With Central Powers Omits Foreign Policy Declaration.

FOLLOWS HARDING'S ADVICE

Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations Without Any Comment.

By J. BART CAMPBELL  
International News Service.

Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania today introduced in the Senate his resolution declaring an end to the state of war that has existed for four years between the United States and the former Central Powers.

NO FOREIGN POLICY STATED.  
No declaration of American foreign policy was embodied in the resolution as submitted by Knox.

This was in line with the suggestion of President Harding in his message yesterday that the resolution be confined to a simple declaration of peace between the United States and Germany and Austria for the purpose of terminating the still existing technical state of war between this country and the central powers.

The resolution was referred immediately to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, without comment.

### TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The text of the Knox resolution is as follows: "That the joint resolution of Congress passed April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that all property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that time come into the possession or under control of the government of the United States or of any of its officers, agents or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be held by the United States and the government thereof as property of the United States, and shall be disposed of as the United States may deem proper, except as shall hereafter be provided by Congress, until such time as the German government has by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of its claims against the German government, or its successor or successors, and for the payment of all persons affected residence, business, or professional claims, and for the satisfaction of all claims existing between the United States and Germany, to the contrary notwithstanding."

RESERVES ARMISTICE RIGHTS.  
"Section 2: That until by treaty or act of joint resolution of Congress it shall be determined otherwise, the United States, although it has not ratified the treaty of Versailles, reserves, all of the rights, powers, claims, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages to which it and its nationals have become entitled, including the right to enforce the same under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, which under the treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its benefit or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers."

"Section 3: That the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end."